More News from Europe.

We may, this evening, receive three days later newsfrom Europe, by the arrival of the Hibernia at Boston. She and the Great Western are alike in speed, and the Hibernia is, therefore, due this morning at Boston.

The News from Europe.

The arrival of the "Great Western" has not, as will be seen on looking over the full and faithful collection of extracts from British journals, put us in possession of any very wonderful occurrences. except the birth of the Duke of York, which, after all the dia made about it, is not, perhaps, very strange-considering the previous performances of her Majesty. Yet the intelligence furnished by the files of papers thirteen days later in date contain some very interesting movements. It will be seen that Parliament stands adjourned till the 6th inst., at which period it will re-assemble to dis charge its duties in relation to the case of th State Prisoners As to what will be result, nothing is known further; but some of the best informed and most temperate of the public journals say that Mr. O'Connell is not at all sanguine as to its being favorable to him or his associates. The utmost anxiety is manifested, however, by his friends, some of whom have, both in and out of parliament, een engaged, contrary to his wishes, in trying to conciliate the government by gentle persuasion, if not by qualified overtures, to relax the sentence which the "Conspirators" are now undergoing.

The usual exchange of shots took place on the rising of the house, between ministers and the opposition. On the part of the latter, however, it was conducted by Lord John Russell with an uncommon degree of temperance and mildness, to which Sir R. Peel replied in a corresponding manner-at the same time declaring his former resolution to abstain from all discussion as well as interference in the legal discussions on the State trials, and offering a pretty strong pledge of being no less decisive in regard to the foreign relations of the country, which, in the language of the leader of the whig party, afford cause for great anxiety. The opinion we have already formed of the probability of a modification of the policy of Sir R. Peel's government in the liberal direction, seems, from everything teat has occurred, to be confirmed: and the great likelihood is, that so long as the ministry are sustained by the voice of the country, he will continue to concede to the loud demands of the millions, as far as is consistent with justice to all, dignity to his administration, and safety to the country.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending with

July, are considered very favorable, and evidence of greatly increased prosperity, although something less than presented by the April balance sheet. The crops are said to be highly promising, and upon a general summary, it is apparent that, between the illustrious addition to his family, and the fair state of his domestic affairs, John Bull is in heartily good humor with himself, and with few exceptions, all mankind.

FOREIGN News AND EXPRESSES .- In thirty minutes after we received our parcels brought by the Great Western, on Saturday evening, the city was flooded with extra Heralds. Our office was besieged with merchants and others, and we issued, between the hours of 7 and 10 that evening, over ten thousand copies at two cents each.

It is to the enterprise of this establishment and of Livingston, Wells, and Pomeroy, that the whole north are indebted for the early receipt of this news. Files of English papers, which reached us in the Great Western, were on their way to Albany before the Western touched her own dock! Our never-sleeping news collector boarded the steamer off Staten Island and landed at the Battery; thus giving Livings on & Co. time to reach the Rechester, then just starting for Albany, and enabling them to beat the government mails an entire day. In proof of this, read the annexed letter:

of this, read the annexed letter:

Office, No 2 Wall St., N. Y., Aug. 31, P. M.

Dran Sta.—We beg to tender to you our thanks for full
files of London and Liverpool papers this evening, a few
minutes before the steamer "Rochester" left her dock for
Albany; but in time to forward by her the foreign news
received per steamer "Great Western," to Albany, Buffalo, the Canadies, and Chicago, at least four and twenty
hours in advance of Postmaster Wickliffe's United States
"Express" Mail We are Si, your most obb's,
LIVINGSTON, WELLS, & POMEROY,
New York and Buffale Express.

New York and Buffalo Express
To J. G. Bennett, Esqr, Editor of the
N. Y. Herald, N. Y. City.

In addition to this we forwarded the newsthroughout the east by the regular land mail of Saturday night, and over the whole south by another express one day in advance of every other newspaper in this city.

These are facts worthy of consideration in these piping times of enterprize and steam. Let every

newspaper reader remember them. DR. LARDNER'S SABBATH LECTURE.-The only thing that interfered with the almost unmixed gratification which the delivery of this discourse afforded to the hearers was, that the edifice was not spacious enough to accommodate all who would have attended. Those, however, who were fortunate enough to procure a seat, seemed, from their intense attention, and the evidences of universal satisfaction apparent on every hand, to relish with fitting delight-and the lofty aspirations it is well fit to inspire that able vindication of revealed religion, and the consistency of science with revelation. The beautiful and triumphant appliant of in-ductive reasoning—the great Baconian method of investigation-given last evening in Palmo's, in confutation of skeptical scoffings, and the cavilings of materialists, left little room for doubt in well constituted minds, that science furnish evidence to satisfy any well constituted mind of the existence of a superior and superintending power; and that is the book of nature. Characters at once legible and authentic, teem from its instructive pages of order. design, and benevolence, pervading all creation. By an examination of the laws of nature, he overthrew the infidel theory that chance, or the inherent and eternal qualities of matter could produce the phenomena of the physical world; he skowed that, even by the use of their own weapons, they could be foiled, and that, however, the book of revelation was to be regarded as a cause of gratitude to the great eternal first cause-he has furnished to all who will read and mark, the concurrent proofs, which the finger of His omnipotence and wisdom has traced on all the objects, relations,

and ends of the physical world. The illustrations were very beautiful and appropriate. His splendid representations of the earth and solar system, were so many seasonable, apposite; and emphatic representations of the princi ples felicitously set forth in the Doctor's chaste phraseology: they are fit to afford inexhaustible themes for contemplation to the intelligent understanding; and the most legitimate object for the mind to study on the Sabbath day, after the written word of truth. We earnestly hope Dr. Lardner will repeat this great discourse in such a place as will afford accommodation to the thousands that will, it is certain, go to hear him; for in so doing, he will be doing a very excellent service to society and to religion itself.

THISTLE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .-- One of the most numerous and happy excursions that ever combined pleasure with benevolence, took place on Friday last, on board the steamer " New Jersey," from this city to West Point and Newburgh, under the management of a competent committee. Upwards of 500 enjoyed a rational and delightful respite from city care. A dinner, not only substantial but luxurious, was provided by Mr. Banks, the popular steward of the South America. Dancing inder Mr. Parker, and fire works furnished gratuitously by Mr. Edge, predominated on the return; and with the hospitality and attention of the committee, added a charm to a scene of indescribable gratification to all who enjoyed it.

rmons and their Adversaries

On our first page will be found a lengthy a elaborate communication from the country of the Mormons, to which we give an insertion, not because we are at all inclined to approve or endorse he views therein set forth, but because it is evi dently written by a man, who, from his contiguity to the scenes of the late tragical events-from his personal familiarity with both parties, and his possession of strong feelings on the subject, is just such a man as is well calculated to present the opinions of one party, and the one who really most wants an advocate—under the most favorable aspect. Although sundry lame, discursive, and skulking attempts have been, from time to made to palliate the atrocious massacre of the Mormon leaders, it is not within our recollection that another such bold attempt as that of our correspondent has yet been made to outrage common sense, and common decency, by a gratuitous justi-fication of cold-blooded murder.

It these, however, were merely the opinion of an individual, they might be left to that obscurity which is their most legitimate sphere. Were they to be looked upon as the expression of the feelings of an injured man, we could afford to look over the one and pity the other; but since there is good reason to believe that they are those of a faction, whose mouth-piece our correspondent is-since there is good ground for concluding that, however extravagant, fallacious, and absurd are his pleas in justification of the acts alluded to, they find an echo amongst the Mormon persecutors in Illinois; they are not altogether unworthy of a moment's confutation. One would think, indeed, that the public press had spoken in terms too plain in condemnation of persecution under any pretext, to permit of any attempt to give it a favorable, yet false coloring; but it seems that those whe are bold and reckless enough to mock at law, and contemn the properly constituted authorivies, have not yet had that lucid interval in their madness, which betimes affords the diseased mind the capacity to look dispassionately on the true state of the case. It is truly a lamentable feature in society in that part of the country, that men, who, though not making the decent profession of respect for the powers that be, and the reverence due to justice, are quite ready and adroit enough to appeal to it so far as they imagine it can be made subservient to promote their designs. The twaddle of our correspondent is worthy of the famous Justice Shallow himself. Were we disposed to argue with such an expert disputant, we could well afford to grant all his

premises. Whatever he may think to the contrary, the facts of Joe Smith's persecution in New York, in Ohio, in Illinois-of his being a deluded fanatic, and, if he please, a man of licentious conduct-all these have little to do with the case. It would be of much more utility to his cause, to show that these precedents for persecution were sound, reasonable, and detensible. It would be a much more legiti-mate task, and one to which it is obvious our learned correspondent has not yet devoted his attention-to ascertain whether an appeal to violence is excusable in any case, even in order to punish the heterodoxy of a false prophet. But judging from the length of his letter, he must be more par-tial to writing than to reading; for, had his information been at all better than those who act up to the spirit of the saying that "history is an old almanac," he would have been able to recall not a few occurrences similar to that of the sacrifice of the Smith's-cases in which the principal actors were no less certain, that, because they made the love of God, and the love of truth their pretext, they did his service in consigning their fellow creatures to the Moloch of persecution, to the rack, to the gibbet, to the dungeon and to the fitme, "heated seven times hotter than it waswont to be heated;" and all that because they dared to use their inalienable right of private judgment; because that according to their consciences they departed from the path trodden by the multitude. What was the pretex for putting Daniel in the lions' den, for consigning John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames ? Why were piled the faggots for Servetus the reformer, and that by the hands of his associates; or what kindled the fires of Smithfield, and even in more modern times burned the witches of Salem and consigned Philadelphia Churches to conflagra-tion? One agency did all this -one thing alonethe demon of religious fanaticism. Well may the philanthropist grieve for the slow and intermittent progress of the world and the degeneration of his race, when he finds crimes that must make the accusing angel blush as he hands them in as the progeny of the nineteenth century. Well may the philosopher be nuzzled with the co-existence of the mild, the rational, the sublime, but simple doc. sate relic of barbarous ages, which of old sought to appease the gods by blood and murder. But our correspondent makes talse representa-

tions. Joe Smith, he says, refused to submit to a legal decision. What a short memory he must have. Where was the victim to mobocracy when he fell covered with wounds? Who constituted his body-guard on that occasion? Why, he was a voluntary prisoner in the common jail; he was in the hands of the officers of justice. Yes, this man of violence, this advocate of carnal strife (as rumor says), at a moment when he was capable of making a desperate and perhaps not an unsuccessful resistance, dismissed his followers, disarmed his legions, and took the alternative of appealing to the law and to the testimony rather than saturate his holy city with blood. We are not-we do not wish to be-the defenders of the follies, the faults, or the crimes-if such there be-of the Mormon Prophet; but we will no more join in the hue and cry against the unfortunate dead. We know too well the truth of the saying, that "the evil men do live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones"-to view with any degree of approval, for even indifference, the base attempt of a awless band to cover their retreat from the scene of their sanguinary misdeeds, by a cloud of vilification and defamation of the dead. We might well wonder, truly, at the pertinacity in malice which prompts men to kill their victim, and follow it up by writing his epitaph in the dark characters of slander, did we not know that the assassins of the Smiths have method in their madness, and a motive for their guilty indecency. They are beginning to suspect that the law may yet assert its majesty; and a diversion in public opinion—fre-quently too powerful—might be made a very convenient ally in the season of retributive visitation No wonder then they seek to place on trial the memory of the departed, instead of themselves But it is a little too late in the day for that; they are already tried, weighed, and found wanting and they may yet find that even the redoubtable County of Hancock, in the State of Illinois, is not beyond the pale of punishment, although it may be

OUTRAGE ON A FEMALE. -- One of the Sunday ofticers, named Hunt, was arrested yesterday and held to bail for a brutal and unmanly outrage upon a poor female in the street, the full particulars of which will be found under the police head. Such a man should be instantly removed from his little brief authority.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS .- This is not the compa ny of "Serenaders" who have lately been perform ing in Palmo's, as we inadvertently stated vester day, an error which occurred very readily from the similarity in the names-as well as the color-all alike belonging to the sable Ethiopian family. On to-morrow evening, the "Minstrels" will give a a concert at the "Apollo," and those who go to hear these performers will be well rewarded; so all accounts from the South, where they have made a most successful tour, lead us to believe.

BOWERY CIRCUS OPEN. - This establishment, re cently refitted, will open this evening, with a splendid troup of equestrians and horses, under experjenced management.

of the Whig party and the Democratic party, and as all parties are watching with jealous eyes, the movements of the Native American party, we present below an Address prepared under the sanction of their General Committee of this city, showing their political faith, which has been recently prepared for circulation. Here it is:-

pared for circulation. Here it is:—

The General Executive Committee of the American Republican Party of the city of New York, destrous that the people (both naive and adopted), not only of our own city, but also of this inighty Empires State, should be fully and truly acquainted with the principles which this party entertain, have herewith published a brief exposition of our political Faith and Creed—so far as seems at present to be demanded. And this manner of giving a greater and more reliable publicity to so much of our polity and purpose as is herein contained, has been resorted to for the reason that the partizan papers and political demagogues of both the great adverse parties of the day, have resorted to almost every means by which to falsify our measures and impugn our motives; and the object and end of their false and unwarrantable opposition, is to anticipate and prejudice the reception of our principles by those of our fellow-citizens who have never yet been correctly advised of what our measures are, and in what manner and respect we differ from the two other political hodies of the time.

To those whose knowledge of the principles of the American Republican Party is such only as has been obtained from our political foes, this paper is respectfully dedicated: and it, after reading it, it is judged that our principles are not in consonance with the good of our common country, and de not comport and accord with the

The first, and probably most estensible principle of the American Republican party is, that the Naturalization Laws shall be so altered as to make it necessary for all persons of foreign birth to reside Twenty One years in the United States before they shall be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise: and for this opinion, and the avowed purpose of using every honorable means to resolve it into a law, we are charged by the political demagogues of both the adverse parties, not only with distant, unkind, and hostile feelings toward foreigners, but also with an effort to wrest from them their religious, civil, and political rights; every charge of which is as certainly laise, as it is that a majority of those who make them are, for selfish ends, foes to the true interests of this Government, or that they are hypocries in their loud professions of regard for the foreigner's rights.

The members of the American Republican Party profess to be, and are full as ready (and with an honester purpose,) to extend the hand of hearty welcome to the foreigners who come among us as the most ultra Whig de Democratic partisan croaker, who, for party purposes, professes to be so regardful of the foreigners claims to political privileges.

We are aget the enemies of foreigners are any approximated.

Democratic partisan croaker, who, for party purposes, professes to be so regardful of the foreigners claims to political privileges.

We are not the enemies of foreigners, nor unwilling to see them come to our country and live among us. We have no disposition whatever to proscribe them from the full and free exercise of all the privileges and advantages of our common country which we ourselves enjoy; nor do we hold any desire to do violence to any of the civil or religious rights "which the laws of nature and nature's (dod entitle them to:" on the contrary, we are willing and anxious that all the blessings of our institutions, the full protection of our laws, and the favors of our particular of the compact, shall be as fully, fairly, and freely extended to those of foreign hirth, as to the native born. We are desirous and content that all the swennes to wealth, prosperity, and happiness, shall be as widely and clearly opened to them as to us; and that the individual rights, relations, and obligations of our social community shall be as kindly and scrupulously observed between foreigner and native, as between natives themselves. In a word, that we shall be one people—possessing and enjoying the same privileges, interests, and rights, alone excepting the privilege of the elective franchise; which it is proposed to withhold from the foreigner until he has resided among us the term of twenty one years. And this exception is made upon the conviction that the nature and character of our institutions absolutely forbid that they

character of our institutions absolutely forbid that they should be too soon (even in part) entrusted to the care and control of a'class of persons who, (though never so honest and well disposed), are of foreign birth, allegiance, prejudice, and political education.

We do not contend but that the foreign as well as the native-born citizen has a right to participate in the legislation and administration of the laws that govern him, but we do contend that the peculiar form ard nature of our government require that that right should not be extended to the foreigner until he has resided among us, not only long enough to learn the letter of our Constitution and spirit of our laws, but until he shall have had sufficient time completely and entirely to divest himself of all prejudice for the government and country of his birth and education, and to have become so incorporated with the genius of our institutions, so imbued with a love of our country, and so identified with the welfare and perpetuity of our government, as to be in spirit and in fact as truly an American, as though to the "manor born." Then, and till then, should the foreigner be privileged to take a part in our laws, maintaining our government, and conducting the great interests of our nation.

Not only do all the thoughtful and jealous native-born friends of our free institutions concur in this view of a foreigner's rights and privileges as they stand connected with our government, but also (and to their honor) do a majority of the intelligent and well disposed of our free embers of the Convention who framed and signed.

majority of the intelligent and well disposed of our foreign born citizens.

The members of the Convention who framed and signed the Constitution of these United States long and earnessly discussed the question relative to the time necessary for naturalization—many believing that the time should be specified in the Constitution, and among those there were none who contended for a less term than fourteen years, nor any for a greater than twenty-one; while there were another part of the members who held that the whole matter should be left to Congress, they arguing that it was then desirable, to people this country as fast as possible; and as a greater means to that end, it would be the policy of Congress, for the first few ensuing years, to make the term as brief as possible—leaving it in the power of that body, at all future time, to extend the term as prudence and a jealous regard for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic demanded.

Such and such only, were the views and onions held.

an election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, as also to the Gubernatorial Chair of seven of the States of our confederation, including the State of New York.

But we affirm that in neither case is there any just rights or entitled privileges withheld from the foreigner; and for the reason that the true science of politics (with us at least) is based upon the great question from which the term is derived, viz: the best policy of maintaining and perpecuating our glorious republican form of government; and the elective "anchise is the "inalienable right" of those onlylwho, by birth or education, and love of liberty, are prepared and disposed to exercise it to that end.

right" of those onlyjwho, by birth or education, and love of liberty, are prepared and disposed to exercise it to that end.

A distinguished historian (Mach. Disc. 1, cap. vi) in assigning a reason for the great duration of the Venetian Republic, says that "When they thought they were in sufficient numbers to maintain the common wealth, they prevented all others who came anew to inhabit there, from taking part in the government. This measure could be adopted and maintained without disturbance; because when it was adopted, whoever then inhabited the state had a share in the administration of which no one could complain; those who came afterward to dwell there finding the state firmly established and the Government settled, had neither cause nor opportunity for making disturbance. The cause did not exist, because nothing had been taken from them: opportunity there was none, because the Government kept them in check, and did not employ them in any matter from which they could derive authority. Not receiving foreigners in their republic they had no opportunity of becoming corrupt."

There is one subject composing a part of the principles of this party, on account of which they are most anxious to extend the time of naturalization. We allude to the subject of Papacy.

While this party disclaims holding any more hostile feelings toward that system of Christian Faith as such, than toward Protestanism, still we are frank to confess, that, judg nr from the past history of that Church in all ages of the European world, and from the evidences of its cuaracter and purpose already exhibited in the United States, (not the least of which was an Act by the Legislature of this State—passed by the order and under the dictation of the Catholics of this city—to expel the Bible from our Common Schools,) that we are distrustful of the baneful influence it may yet exert over the politics of this country. It is not to be denied that the Roman Catholic system of religion is inimical to Folitical liberty, and it mata also be admitted, t must also be admitted, that in all the nations of Europe, assert its mion—frevery convisitation. It is the sown and control of the government. It has ever claimed and exercised the right of being, at one and the same time very convisitation. It is the sown and if, too, it is the proud boast of this church that her principles, policy, and purpose have, are, and will be ever the same, and if, also, the most superficial observer can look back among the nations of the Old world and see ignorance, vice, and superstition the peculiar characteristics of those people who have been culiar characteristics of those people who have been still bending under the heavy hand of her religious oppression, is it not our bounden duty to use every possible means that shall tend to protect our own happy country from the withering embrace of her baneful influence?

It is because a large majority of the emigrants to our shorest (from Catholic countries) are the ignorant, superstitious excrescent populations of those nations, all of whom acknowledge their highest obligations to the Pope and their Church, and all obedient to the mandate of as extending the naturalization have as shall, in some degree at least, protect our institutions from the direful influence of the Romish Church, as a religious institution disconnected with the political institutions of our land. If it be said that our acts accord not with our words—for we have only (as yet) "assaulted the Catholic Church which does not seek an interfere with the political institutions of our land. If it be said that our acts accord not with our words—for we have only (as yet) "assaulted the Catholic Church"—our reply simply and friency is, that, it is that the same regard for our country, sow think the Catholic haven, we shall as earnestly and uncompromisingly oppose the one as we do the other.

Our "hostility," "proscription," "opposition," and "in toleration"—(for such are the heresies with which we are

complex orders and forms of Law (all of which must be waded through at a heavy expense), is so far removed from the poor man as to render it impossible for him ever to obtain his rights. This is a serious wil sand the more especially so for the reason that it is an evil affecting the worth and virtue of one of the most sacred and important institutions of our government—the high and holy unpite of human Rights and Wrong.

Upon the great political questions of the day—the Tariff, Carrency, Public Lanos, extension of Territory, &c., &c., it may be only necessary at present to state, in relation to the first, that while we are regardful of our Civil, Religious, and Political Rights, we are not forgetful of our Commercial, Manufactural and Agricultural Interests; to the second that the Public Domain should be made a

The full sense of these, and questions of the character, however, have not yet (at this stage of our party's existence) been fully resolved upon.

With the next ensuing Presidential question (Clay and Polk.) we have nothing to do: though we are frank to confess that we shall ever hereafter make that (question as much a matter of political and party interest as the election of any other officer who is dependent upon our sufferce.

evil complained of relative to the franchisement of foreigners. An opinion is entertained by many that it is not neces sary for Congress to extend the term of Naturalization, whereby to prevent foreigners from voting until after a residence here of 21 year, has our State Legislatures have sufficient power to remedy the evil. This is a serious mistake. Our State Legislatures have nothing whatever to do in the matter. Congress and Congress alone has the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States;" and when once a foreigner becomes naturalized, he is in every sense as much a citizen as though born in this country, and has all the rights (the Elective Franchise included) of the native born; and while the State Legislatures cannot confer the rights of citizenship and of franchise, so also they cannot take them away. It is true that a State has a right to determine the time which citizens born without her borders, native as well as naturalized, shall reside within them before they shall be entitled to a vote; but this State power cannot be substituted for the power to naturalize alone held by Congress, and for the plain reason that it has the same bearing upon the native as well as the foreign born citizen. The State of New York (nor any other State) cannot confer upon a foreigner the right of franchise, though he may have resided within her borders twice twenty-one years, nor can she by any law prevent foreign born persons who have been anturalized under the law of Congress from voting at her polls unless by that same law the native born citizens of other States are in like manner prevented.

Space alone prevents a full and true exposition of this subject. It is hoped, however, that enough has been said (even so briefly) to setisfy all that our, remedy, against an undua interference with our institutions, by the almost innumerable mass of foreigners who are yearly brought to our country, is alone with Congress.

The American Republican Farty was first formed in this city, a lit

DR. HOLLICK'S LECTURES.-This gentleman is about to repeat his lectures in the Large Hall, corner of Broadway and Grandistreet. There is little doubt but that they will be as well attended as his former course.

FROM SAN JUAN, C. A .- We learn from Captain Roberts, of the Thos. H. Benton, arrived yesterday from Rio Salada, whence he sailed on the 9th August, that the port of San Juan was still under blockade by H. B. M. schr. Pickle.

Personal Movements. The Hon. John M. Botts is restored to health rom a severe and dangerous illness.

Hon. John Strohn has been nominated for Congress by the whigs of Lancaster county, Penn. Hon. Daniel Elmer, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, of New Jersey, was attacked with apoplexy a few days since at his residence in Bridgeton, and is now in a very precarious situation. The death of Ashbel Walworth, aged 54, one of

the most honored citizens of Cleveland, O., occur-red at the horticultural exhibition there on the 26th ult. He fell dead while in conversation. THE STOLEN SILVER .- We learn from the Post

THE STOLEN SILVER.—We learn from the Post that Sobistya Munasky, whose arrest for offering for sale to Newell Harding, silver supposed to have beer stolen, was examined yesterday at the Police Court Some of the silver was identified as the property of Jame G. King, of Jersey City. The prisoner was remanded to ten days, to give time for obtaining an executive war rant from the Governor of New, Jersey for his transports tion to that State.—Beston Transcript, Jug. 31.

One night a Lady at the gate
Of Niblo's stood disconsolate,
And as she listened to the sounds
Of music which was sweetly flowing,
And thought upon the flowery grounds
And tropic plants which there were growing;
She wept to think her freekled face
Prevented her entering that glorious place.

How happy, exclaimed that Lady fair,
Should I be if I could wander there—
But my skin is freekled and pimpled so
'Tis quite impossible I can go—
Just then on her ear came the voice of Hope,
Buy a cake of Gourand's Italian Soap?
'Twill make all polished your lotty brow,
And remove each freekle which stains it now—
And don't forget whatever you do,
'To get some Foudie Subtile too;
'Twill take from your lip each disfiguring hair,
And make you as you should be, fair.

The Lady to 32 Walks.

The Lady, to 67 Walker street went,
A tride in Foudre and soap she spent;
And lo! with the lightning speed of thought,
What a marvellous change Gouraud wrought
Her forehead is clear as the marble white,
No hair on the lip annoys the sight,
And at theatre, concert, party or ball,
Where beauties shine—she's star of all.

The Beware of counterfeits, the genuine to be had only
Walker street, 1st store from Broadway.

at of Walker street, ist store from Broadway.

29—THE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SAR
SAFARILLA, GENTIAN AND SARSAFRAS, prepared
by the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery. This refined
and highly concentrated extract, possessing all the puritying qualities and curative powers of the above herbs,
is confidently recommended by the College, as infinitely
superior to any extract of Sarsaparilla at present before
the public, and may be relied on as a certain remedy for
all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood
such as acrotula, salt-rheum, ringworm, blotches or pinples, ulcers, pain in the bones or joints, nodes, cutaneous
aruptions, nicerated sore throat, or any disease arising
from the secondary effects of syphilis or an injudicious
use of mercury.

" in Cases of half-a-dozen Bottles, \$3 50
" one dozen " 6 00
Cases forwarded to all parts of the Union.
N. B.—A very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers
Office of the College, 98 Nessau street.
W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Ageat.

Union Megring .- The Polk and Dallas demo-

rats of this city and vicinity, are about making trangements to hold an extensive mass meeting in he Park, either on Monday next, or the Monday following. The object of this gathering is to assemble the democracy, and obtain an expression of opinion, "doing justice to John Tyler." Another bject is to open the democratic doors with the otto of "\$10 reward and no questions asked," to induce the return of all the seceders, waverers, and fence men, familiarly known as the conservatives, or branches of that disaffected portion of the democratic party. This will be one of the funniest, and the most extraordinary meetings ever held in for the result. Time will be given the corresponding committee to direct letters to, and receive answers from all the prominent heretofore disaffected democrats of the nation. It will be a sort of gathering in of the Jews, on a small scale, and Father Miller will certainly rung nify the movement into a premonitory symptom of the approaching millennium. This is a wise movement of the democracy, and will result in some little benefit to their cause, particularly if they can induce the long lost conservatives to do penance by the payment of a few cool thousands, to be used for electioneering purposes in the fall campaign This will be a fine opportunity for many a poor devil, whose backslidings from democratic grace has placed him on the shelf between both parties, to come into the sheep fold, make confession of his past sins and wickedness, and receive full absolution and pardon from the Grand Sachem of "Old Tammany." What a chance for Noah! What an opportunity for John L. Graham! What an opening for Redmond Fisher! and other spirits from the bowels of conservativeism! We advise the Committee of Arrangements to prepare a pledge of political orthodoxy for signatures. Let it be distributed through the custom hoese, where there are some four hundred office holders, who talk "Polk," but who will slyly vote the Clay ticket, pledged or not pledged. Let them then step into the Naval office, where eight out of every ter clerks are loud mouthed whigs since Tyler bolted, and then place the roll on the grand stand at the meeting for the endorsement of those who may there present themselves as penitent backsliders from Old Tammany. No meeting ever yet held in his city will create more amusement, fun, and interest, than this in contemplation.

THE LAST NEW PARTY.—The political death of the Tyler party has given birth, but not from its ashes, to a new political organization, that in point of numbers will exceed either the old Conserva tives or the Tyler force. We allude to a new party called the "National Reformers," which has been secretly organizing for the past several months. but which has but recently presented its head to the political world. The main objects of this new party appears to be a distribution of the public lands among all who will settle upon and devote their sime to agricultural pursuits, and each member of the association is pledged to vote for one of its members, nominated for the offices within the gift of the people. They have already between four and five hundred members in this city, and from that body they intend to select candidates for mem bers of Congress, Senators and Assembly. The majority of the Association are members of the Democratic party, and the casting of their votes for candidates from their own Association, may interfere in a small degree with the prospects of the Democratic candidates, as in all probability there will be three other tickets in the field for these important offices.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—The lovers of laughter have a rare treat in store at this gay resort to-night.— Mitchell appears in his original feomice magico-musical character of "Hamlet," his performance of which is the very essence of rich burlesque. This is to be followed by the last novelty called the "Milliner's Holliday," in which all the ladies of the company are visible, and Mitchell plays Simon Sparks, in which he is irresistibly funny. And to wind up this capital entertainment, the laughable extravaganza of "Ole King Cole" is to be played, in which there are sundry hils at the times, and touches at men, manners, and things in 'general, with a fair show up of the fiddling mania that so lately overrun the country. Those who desire a hearty laugh, and a capital evening's entertainment, must go to Niblo's to night.

selds have been well attended during the week, to witses the performances of the Elssler Brothers. Their
ymnastic feats and pantomimes have been highly aplauded and appreciated. They repeat them to morrow
and Wednesday afternoons. These performances would
e attractive if the public had to pay for them; but being
ree, they can but command hosts. The performance
ommences at 4 o'clock.

07 TO DEAF PERSONS -The as

almost entirely regained their hearing. For buzzings sounds like the hummings of insects, or any other disagreeable noises in the ears this Oil is almost certain to cure. The proprietors are daily receiving the most flattering testinonials of the efficacy of this Oil, and as a relief for deafness in all cases, and a cure in most they would confidently recommend it to the afflicted. The following unsolicited certificate if its goodness speaks for itself, without further comment from us—

New York, July 37th, 1844—His withithe greatest gratitude that I have the pleasure of relating the great benefit I have received from Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil. I was, at the time I commenced the use of this Oil, so deaf that I could scarcely hear any thing distinctly, and any one conversing with me was obliged to speak far above his ordinary tone of voice to make me hear at all. I have now almost entirely regained my hearing perfectly, and have not used the whole of one flask yet. I would confidently recommend all deaf persons to use this celebrated Oil.

ROBERT CARFENTER,

Sold in this city by Comstock & Co. No. 21 Courtlandt street, and by their true agents only, in every town in the Union.

the Union.

***PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.—The memoers of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, is returning the public tranks for the liberal support they have received in their efforts to "suppress quackery," beg leave to gate that their particular attention continues to be directed to all diseases of a private nature, and from the great improvements lately made in the principal has pitals of Europe in the treatment of those diseases, they can confidently offer to persons requiring medical aid at vantages not to be met with in any institution to this country, either public or private. The catment of the College is such as to insure success in very case, and is catally different from that vernicous gractice of ruining the constitution with mercury, and in most cases leaving a direase much worse than the original. One of the members of the College, for many years connected with the principal hospitals of Europe, attends daily for a consultation from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Terms—Advice and medicine, \$5 A cure guaranteed Information of Armonia and the dining it convenient to attend personally, can have forwarded to them a chest containing all medicines requisits to perform a perfect cure by stating their case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction and treatment received elsewhere, if any and enclosing \$5, post paid, addressed to

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D. Ageat.

Office and Consulting rooms of the College, 96 Nescan street.

at 123 cents each, are really valuable articles. Many of our friends have tried them and been astonished at the great and decided relief they afforded. In fact they are better than all other plasters—are pleasanter to wear, and cure the worst cases of rheumetism, lumbago, pain, or weakness in the side, back, breast, or any part of the body. Whatever Dr. Sherman recommends can always be relied upon He is an experienced physician, and of great skill. His office is at 106 Nassau street. Agents, corner Spring and Hudson; 188 Bowery, corner Spring; 77 East Broadway; Rushton's three stores in Broadway

(G- IT IS ALLOWED BY THE MOST SKILFUL (c)—IT IS ALLOWED BY THE MOST SKILFUL practitioners in physic and surgery, that no distemper incident to the human body is so difficult to be cured as stubborn gleets and seminal weaknesses, from whatever cause proceeding, and their consequences are no less dangerous than their cure is difficult; since they extremely weaken and debilitate the generative powers, render feeble and inactiv; the whole nervous system, frequently occasion heetic heats, pains in the tack, or a nervous consumption, which, if not prevented by some powerful remody, terminate in death itself. Such, therefore, as have the misfortune to be afflicted with either, or all of these diseases, are guaranteed a safe and effectual remedy in DR BLACKWELL'S ANTACRID TINCTURE AND SCOTCH RENOVATOR. R. S. Bernard, 97 Nussau street, New York, is the only anthorized agent for the United States.

(67-GOURAUD'S BLANC D'ESPAGNE, OR SPAN. ish White, for the complexion. 25 cents a box. Beware of imitations, especially one sold in Albany, under the name of "Gouraud's Lity White," and offered for one shilling. Albanians, avoid the trash, and put your triends on their guard against the vile imposition. The genuine is sold wholesale and retail in N. Y. only at 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway; at Albany, by Fearce, 48 tan wix Hall; Backus & Bull, Troy; Storrs, Hudson; Gray, Poughkeepsie; Jordon, 2 Milk st. Boston; Carleton, Lowell; Dyer, Providence; Myers, New Haven; who are also Agents for Gouraud's Italian Soap, for curing Pimples, Freckles, Tan, and all skin blemishes.

07-DR HOLLICK'S LECTURES ARE STILL MORE arrangement. A subject so near and so delicate must first be introduced to a select audience, who can properly appreciate it. It would be remanerative, no doubt, to throw it open to all at a cheap rate, but it would then only minister to a morbid vulgar curiosity, and not an enlightened apprit of enquiry. Another repetition is called for this week. See advertisement.

63-DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, or curing burns, scalds, piles, and all inflammatory com-laints, at 67 Walker street, 1st store FROM Broadway.

That curling sickly, soft dark hair,
Is beautiful, is sweet, I swear,
That mind so small that can't admire it,
Is small indeed—for
Lives there a man with soulso dead.
Who hath not often—often said,
I wish I had upon my head
A splendid head of hair.
OF—All cun have it for three shillings. One 3 shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has often given operating liked of hair to those who never thought to possess so great an ornament.

afbeautiful linear of nair to those who never thought possess so great an ornament.

It gives the hair such a delicious, soft, dark, silky feeling and appearance, and will not dry on it like other preparations, but k ep in order for days together by one application. It clears the hair of dandruff, it stops it falling off, forces it to grow, &c. Sold at \$2 C hatham street, and 323 Broadway, N.Y., or 133 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 8 State street, Boston; 3 Ledger Building, Philadelphia, and Pease, Broadway, Albany.

57- BICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX Property of the cure of primary or see malary Syphilis and all affections produced by an injudicious use of mer cury. The great advantages possessed ly this powerful streative over all other preparations for the cure of Syphilis, is, that while curing the disease it improves the constitution, whilst mercury generally leave a much worse disease than the one it is alministered for. The best recommendation we can give of it is, that it is now extensively prescribed by the medical laculty, who formerly considered mercury the only cure for those conjuints. Sold, in single bottles, fit each; in casses of half dozen, \$5, carefully packed, and sent to all parts of the Union. Office of the College of Medicine and Phormacy, 98 Nassau effect.

by, 96 Nassau etrict. W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Ages.

Oh, lovely, healthy, rosy, charming creature,
Nature improved by art, is stamped in every feature.

GG-THUS EXCLAIMED THE FAMILY OF MR.
N—n, in Park Place. Their daughter, a beautiful girl,
had been disfigured with eruptions and freckles on her
face and neck for three years. They had tried every physician and advertised/postrum until one honest oli colored an and advertised nostrum, until one honest of told them to try the genuine Jones' Italian p. Then came the change—every cruption di ar yellow freekled skin became delicious w for salt theum, bites of insects, musquitoes, crysipelas, scurry, and is composed of chemicals invented by a physician. It is sold by the only general agent in the States, T Jones, the sign of the American Eagle, 83 Chatham street, or 323 Broadway, New York, and 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

G-WILL ANY ONE CONTEND that in venereal diseases, Dr. Blackwell's Antacrid Tincture and Scotch Renovator is not an application more certain and speedily useful than any other preparation. It has been tested in every form of this loathsome complaint, after the quacks and scientific practitioners have been terrified and dismissed from the patient. We could point out an innumerable host of living witnesses that claim this remedy as their great preserver and renovator. For sale by R. 8. Bernard, 97 Nassau street, New York—the only authorized agent for the United States.

Ladies, ladies, lovely faces
With yellow necks and yellow faces.
With yellow necks and yellow faces.

GO DON'T USE COMMON CHALK. IT LOOKS
bad, it injures the skin and makes it look yellow. Try the
Spanish Lilly White; it gives the face or neck a pure
life like alabaster whiteness. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, \$2 Chatham street, 323 Broadway, and 138
Fulton street, Brooklyn. CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.-The

gg- CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.—The Fonic Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases of debility produced by secret in dulgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable reme dy for impotence, sterility, or barrenness (unless depending on mal-formation.)

Single bottles \$1 each; cases of half a dozon \$5; carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

Office of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy 98.

Nassau street W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

all treasure, for it enlarges the soul, and opens all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. He that has health has little more to wish for, and he that wants it at this season of the year, should at once procure a bottle of Bernard's Diarrhos Medicine, which will relieve all disorders of the bowels in little less than no time. This valuable medicine is for sale at the office of ROBERT'S. BERNARD, 57 Nassau st., New York—also by Dr. Wm. H. Milnor, cor. of John st. and Broadway.

by Dr. Wm. H. Milnor, cor. of John st. and Broadway.

(GG-PLEASURE—In the common actions and diversions of our lives, the pleasure lies almost entirely in the pursuit, and very little in the attainment. He that at whist should have four honors, six trumps, always dealt him, would lose his whole diversion because he would have nothing to do but to throw down his cards and win the game. In bowling, the player takes care to deliver his bowl aright; he runs after it, oblides it, encourages it, writhes his body in all manner of contortions, as if to influence its bias, and in this consists his entertainment, for the joy of winning the game is over in a moment. He takes his stake, pockets it, and only thinks where to throw the jack for beginning another cast.

But there is no true please under the writhing agonies of a confirmed Diarrhera, a Cholic or Cramp, unless Bernard's Diarrhora Medicine is given.

For sale by the Proprietor, at 97 Nassau st., N. York; also by Dr. W. H. MILNOR, corner of John street and Broadway.

Broaway.

2G TO ALL SUFFERING FROM BURNS, SORES,
Bruises, disabled limbs, pain in the chest or side, and all
complaints which need an outward application. The
marvellous cures which have been wrought by Connelly
Pain Extractor and the almost incredible amount of suffering which has been allayed by its use, are too well
known by the public to admit of any doubt of the won
derful properties of this article, subdaing all pain or suffering from Bursen or Scalde, and always healing without
leaving any scar. If applied to bruised or broken limbs, fering from Bursn or Scalds, and always healing without leaving any scar. It applied to bruised or broken limbs, it will immediately remove all inflammation, and heal them in an incredibly short time, without pain or agony. By its use disabled limbs are sendered active, and contracted cords relaxed—all swellings or inflammations are speedly removed, and morification prevented. It heals every species of sores, both old and new; all biles, obstinate running sores, and pain of every description are cured by it. Hundreds and thousands in this city, and in all parts of the Usion, now stand ready to testify to its astonishing effect in removing pain almost immediately, and always healing in an incredibly short time. There is nothing which will extract the pain or poison caused by the bite of insects, as well as this salve. Read the following, the original of which is in our possession:—

NEW YORK, ANG. 40, 1843,

New York, Asg. 20, 1843,

Massas. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—On the 7th day of July last I received a serious injury upon the cap of my left knee from a fall upon a sharp rock, which obliged me to resort to crutches, and being but a tyro in the use of them, almost the first essay threw me down, and unfortunately sprained my right foot so badly that I could not put it to the floor. After suffering much pain for two days and nights, I was induced to send to you for a bex of "Connel's Pain Extractor," the effects of which were truty astonishing. In four hours after the first application, I walked down stairs from dinner without any crutches. In future, I shall keep a box of your Magical Pain Extractor in my house, to have it always ready in case of accident, and I never let an occasion to recommend it pass without doing so.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. F. STERLING, No. 39 Henry st.

Sold at 21 Courtland st. and by their true agents in every city of the Union.

every city of the Union.

OG-VELPEAU'S SPECIFIC FILLS FOR THE CURE of Gonorrhoa, Cleet, and all monupuralent discharges from the urethra. These pilis, prepared by the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery, may be relied on as the most speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.—They are guaranteed to cure recent cases in from three jofted says, and possess a greater power over obtinate ischarges and chronic gleet, than any other preparation at present known, removing the disease without sonfinement from business, tainting the breath or disagreeing with the stomach. Price \$1 per box.

Sold at the Office of the College of Pharmacy and Medicine, 95 Nassau street.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D. Agent

MONEY MARKET.

Sunday, Sept. 1-6 P. M. The stock market continues in the same dull depressed

ate, noticed for several weeks past. The operations are to a very limited extent, and prices remain at very reluced points. The state of exchanges and the movements of specie spear to absorb the attention of species peculators.

A very great improvement in quotations for stocks cannot be expected until the position of the markets generally is more clearly defined. Several very heavy houses eeply interested in stocks, have all through the season nade great efforts to keep exchange below a specie point, so that the precious metals would rest quietly a the vaults of our banks. The shipment of several millions of dollars would, undoubtedly, relieve, for time, the banks from the dead weight they are compelled to carry in the shape of specie to sustain their credit with the public; and the shipment of a few millions would, no doubt, have a very favorable influence on our foreign trade, without endangering the present presperity of our local affairs, but the stock speculators are entirely governed by their position for the moment, and invariably resort to measures tending to advance their individual interest, rather than the ultimate prosperity of the com mercial community at large. This is very natural, but they do not, in all cases, succeed in their object. Every dollar that goes abroad in specie, has an influence on our foreign trade, and should the exportation of the precious metals rapidly increase, it would do more to stop the importations of foreign manufactures than any o ovement that could be made. Those interested in advancing the prices of stocks, are striving through their dupes, to create an impression that the immenimportations made this year, are not to be paid for until